

CARR-1210

1932

Martin Gross "K" Cottage Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

The "K" cottage of the Martin Gross complex is constructed of flemish bond brick and rises two stories high. Designed with Georgian Revival features, "K" cottage was the last building constructed in the Martin Gross complex.

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1210

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

"K" Cottage of the Martin Gross complex possesses elements of the Georgian Revival style of architecture but the amount of ornamentation remains simple. Located in the northeastern section of the building group, Martin Gross "K" Cottage is a two story building constructed of flemish bond brick. The building measures nine bays long and three bays deep and is capped by a slate-covered hipped roof. Due to their very similar characteristics, either the north or south facade could be the dominant facade.

Many of the same design elements have been repeated throughout the building. A molded brick water table is visible at the base of the cottage. The first floor windows consist of wooden sills, brick jack arch lintels and a double-hung sash of 9/9. A brick string course interrupts the first and second floors. The windows on the second floor exhibit a 6/6 sash but retain the other details seen on the first floor windows. A large wooden entablature frames the building. A decorated frieze and modillioned cornice rests below the slate roof.

The north and south facades display pedimented pavilions. The pediment forms a cross gable to the roof and the pavilion incorporates the center three bays of the building. Both the soffit and the cornice of the pediment are decorated by wooden mullions. An oculus window is located in the middle of the pediment and is embellished by radiating mullions. Both pavilions exhibit a flat pedimented doorway. Fluted pilasters, decorated capitals and dentilled and modillioned cornices describe the pedimented entrances. The northern facade displays four rounded arch dormers with louvered vents and copper siding.

The east and west walls repeat the fenestration and architectural elements seen on the other two faces. A two story fire escape is the main addition to the wall. Some alterations have resulted because of it.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1210

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1932

Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Completed in 1932, "K" Cottage of the Martin Gross complex was the last building constructed in the group. The building was constructed on the site of the original industrial shop building. The previous building was built of brick and wooden shingles. "K" Cottage does not share any architectural characteristics with the industrial shop. Because "K" Cottage replaced the industrial building, another structure for industrial pursuits was constructed along with "K" Cottage. Springfield built both buildings with funds allotted from the General Construction Loan of 1931.

Henry Powell Hopkins designed "K" Cottage with few flourishes. The symmetrical building was constructed at a time when Springfield had undertaken many construction projects so that embellishments were kept to a minimum and costs remained low. Hopkins was involved in many construction projects at Springfield State Hospital during the late 1920's through the 1940's. Not only did Hopkins execute commissions at Springfield, but he also received commissions to design numerous State buildings like some at the University of Maryland and Rosewood Center. "K" Cottage displays classical traits typical of Hopkins but "K" Cottage appears simple compared to some of the other designs executed by the architect. Though simple in design, "K" Cottage does contribute to the architectural homogeneity of the Martin Gross complex.

Survey No. CARR-1210

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references.

Figure 1 consists of a 4x3 grid of plots. The rows are labeled A, C, E, and G. The columns are labeled Zone, Easting, and Northing. Each plot shows a horizontal axis with tick marks and a vertical axis with a horizontal line at the top. The plots show varying patterns of black bars indicating the presence of a species.

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH

date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street

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city or town Baltimore

state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
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21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



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Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South